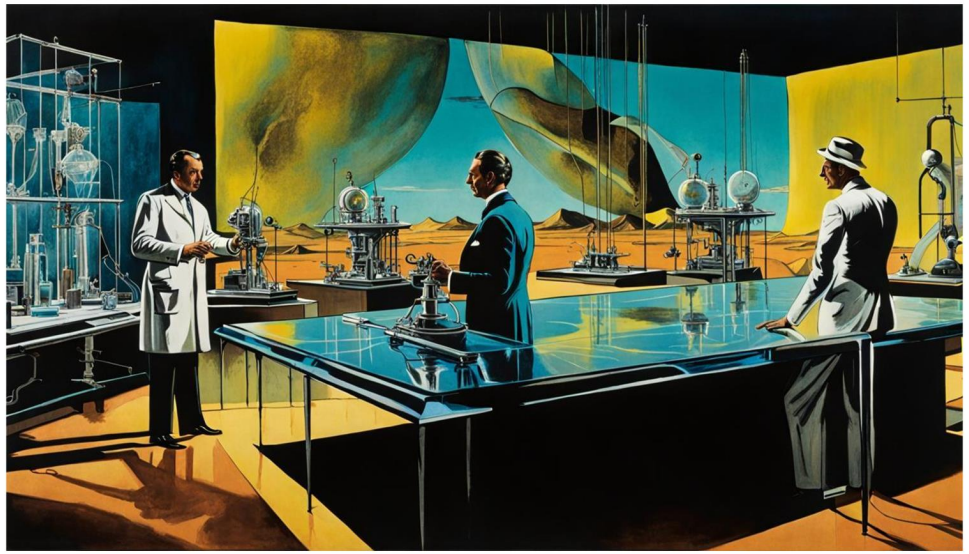
Averted Catastrophe: A World Without WWII



1936: France's March into Berlin and Hitler's Imprisonment

"By 1936, the victorious countries of the First World War had had enough of Adolf Hitler's constant violations of the peace of 1919 after the First World War. France and Great Britain marched into Germany and disarmed the German army. They also destroyed 500 military aircraft. Adolf Hitler was imprisoned and a new provisional government was formed in Germany. NSAPD The party was disbanded and was banned under German law. Show with several illustrations how French soldiers march into Berlin in 1936, and when Adolf Hitler is imprisoned.“ Alternative history” as a fantasy. This is just a fantasy history not real history.

Averted Catastrophe: A World Without WWII

The Intervention of 1936

In a bold move to curb the aggressive expansionism of Nazi Germany, France and Great Britain took the drastic step of intervening in Germany's internal affairs. This action came after years of growing concern over Hitler's constant violations of the peace treaties following World War I. The intervention was a direct response to Germany's rearmament and the remilitarization of the Rhineland, which were clear threats to the stability of Europe.

The March into Berlin

The World That Was: A Fantasy of Peace

In a realm where the shadows of war never fell, Europe thrived in an era of unprecedented peace and cooperation. The nations that had once clashed in the Great War now stood united, their differences resolved through diplomacy and mutual respect. The continent was a tapestry of diverse cultures, each contributing to a vibrant mosaic of art, science, and commerce.

The Disarmament and Destruction

Upon their arrival, French and British forces initiated a disarmament of the German military, seizing control of strategic locations and military bases. The German air force, the Luftwaffe, suffered significant losses as the Allies destroyed a substantial portion of their aircraft to prevent their use in future aggression.

The Imprisonment of Adolf Hitler

Adolf Hitler, the architect of Germany's aggressive policies, was identified as a key figure in the Nazi regime's militaristic ambitions. His arrest was a pivotal moment in the intervention, aiming to remove the driving force behind Germany's belligerent stance.

The Rise of a United Front

As the 1930s dawned, the European powers recognized the value of collective security. They forged alliances that went beyond mere treaties, creating a web of interconnected destinies. This unity was not based on fear, but on a shared vision of a peaceful and prosperous future.

The Establishment of a Provisional Government

Following Hitler's imprisonment, a new provisional government was established in Germany. This government was tasked with the responsibility of governing the country without the influence of the Nazi Party, which was disbanded and banned under German law.

The Ban on the NSAPD

The Nazi Party, having been the catalyst for Germany's aggressive policies, was dismantled. The party's infrastructure, including the Stormtroopers (SA), was disbanded, and their activities were outlawed, marking a significant shift in Germany's political landscape.

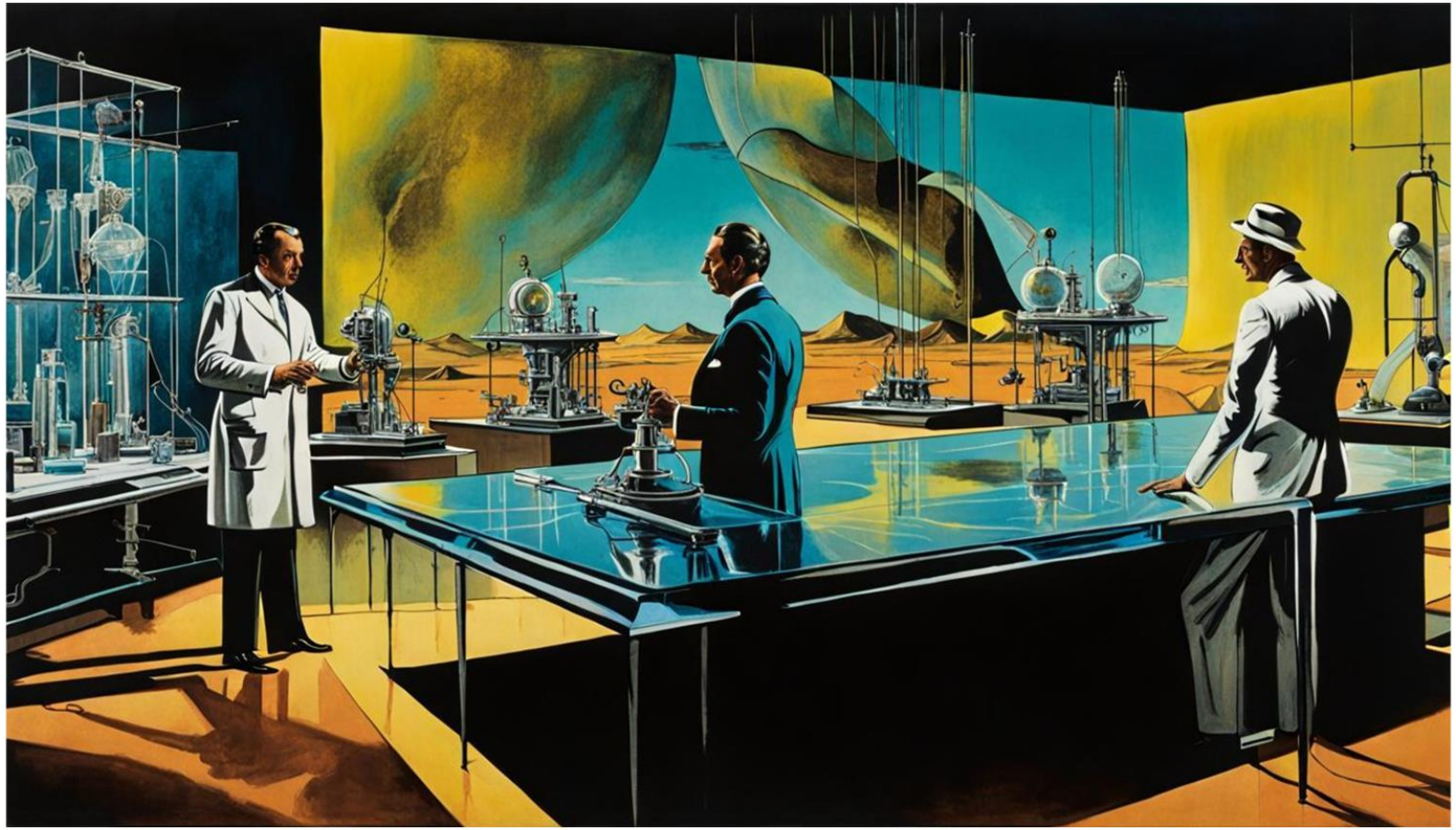
RESSTRCTED
ACCESS

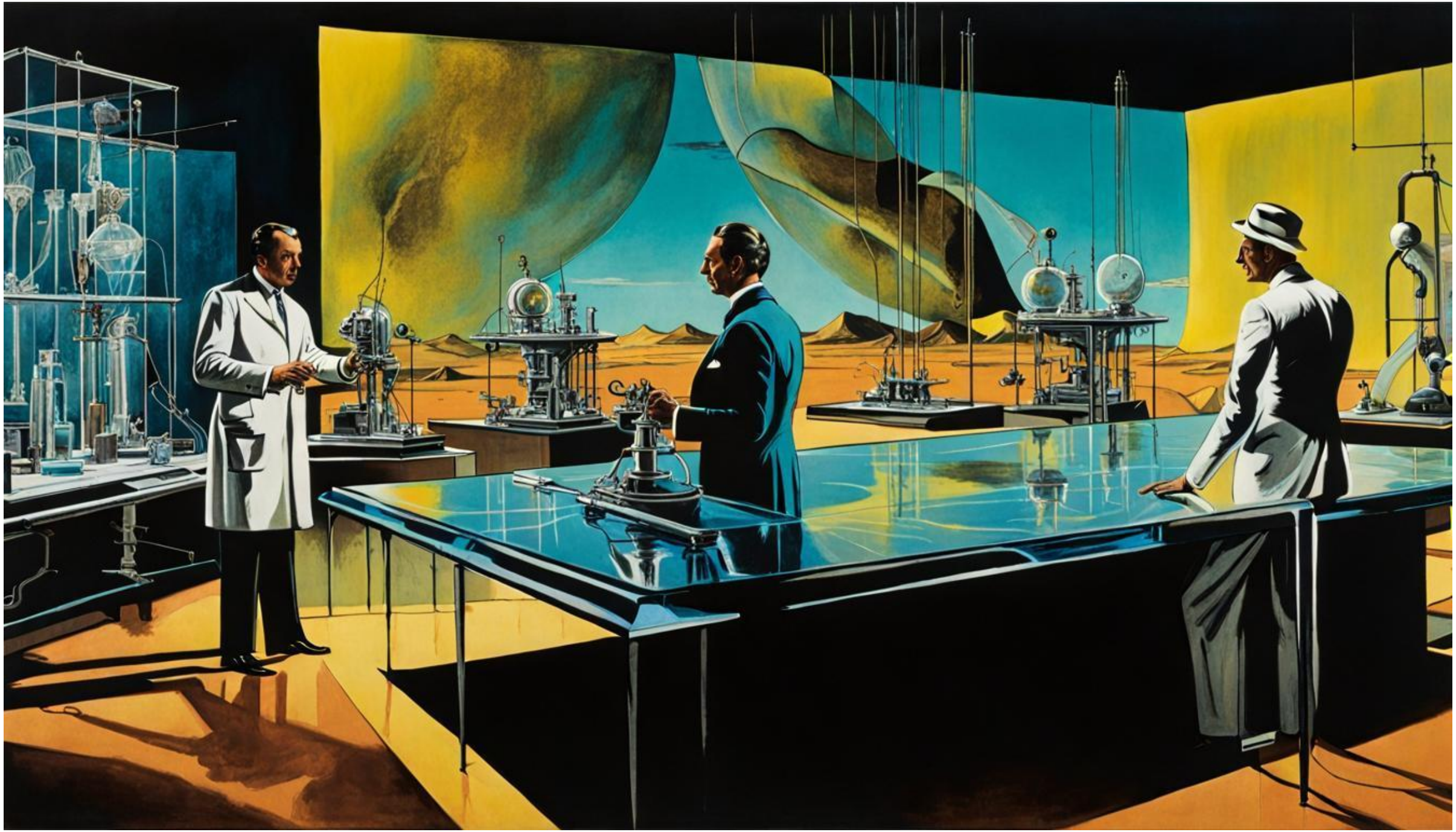
Avoiding the Spark of Conflict

The leaders of Europe learned from the past, investing in disarmament and international oversight. They dismantled the military-industrial complexes that had once fueled war, redirecting resources towards education, healthcare, and the arts.

The Golden Age of Innovation

In this world of peace, innovation flourished without the shadow of war looming over it. Scientists and inventors collaborated across borders, creating technologies that improved lives and opened new frontiers in space and under the sea.





The Legacy of Unity

As the decades passed, the legacy of peace became the defining narrative of human history. The Second World War, once a dark chapter, was relegated to the annals of 'what could have been', overshadowed by the enduring story of unity and progress.

Real History

The Confederation of the Rhine, a union of client states of the First French Empire (1806 to 1813)

DER RHEINBUND 1812

AB	= Anhalt-Bernburg
AD	= Anhalt-Dessau
AK	= Anhalt-Köthen
FI	= Fürstentum Isenburg
FL	= Fürstentum Liechtenstein
FW	= zu Fürstentum Waldeck
GK	= Grafschaft Katzenelnbogen
H	= Hohengeroldseck (Fsm. v.d. Leyen)
HZH	= Hohenzollern-Hechingen
HZS	= Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen
KW	= zu Königreich Westphalen
LD	= Lippe-Detmold
MST	= zu Mecklenburg-Strelitz
OLD	= zu Oldenburg
SC	= Sachsen-Coburg
SG	= Sachsen-Gotha
SH	= Sachsen-Hildburghausen
SL	= Schaumburg-Lippe
SM	= Sachsen-Meiningen
SR	= Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt
SW	= Sachsen-Weimar

Grenze des Rheinbundes

Napoleonische „Modellstaaten"

0 50 100 150 200 Kilometer

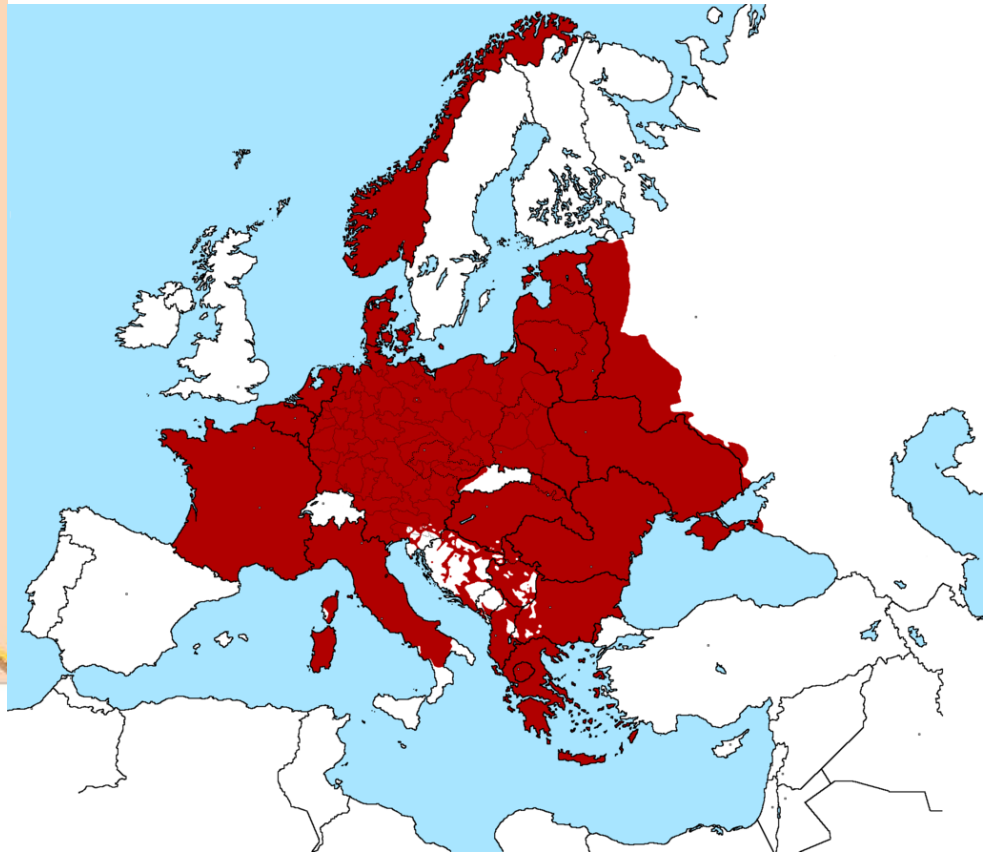
FHZ = Fürstentum Hohenzollern (zu Preußen)
GH = Großherzogtum Hessen
LD = Fürstentum Lippe
OLD = zu Großherzogtum Oldenburg
RÄL = Fürstentum Reuß ältere Linie
RJL = Fürstentum Reuß jüngere Linie
SA = Herzogtum Sachsen-Altenburg
SCG = Herzogtum Sachsen-Coburg und Gotha
SL = Fürstentum Schaumburg-Lippe
SMG = Herzogtum Sachsen-Meiningen
SR = Fürstentum Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt
SWE = Großherzogtum Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach
W = Fürstentum Waldeck und Pyrmont (Landesteil Pyrmont)

Imperial Germany 1871–1918

On 18 January 1871, the German Empire was proclaimed in the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles. Bismarck in the center in white.

Painting depicting the Armistice with Germany in Compiègne, 1918

Germany 1919–1938



1943

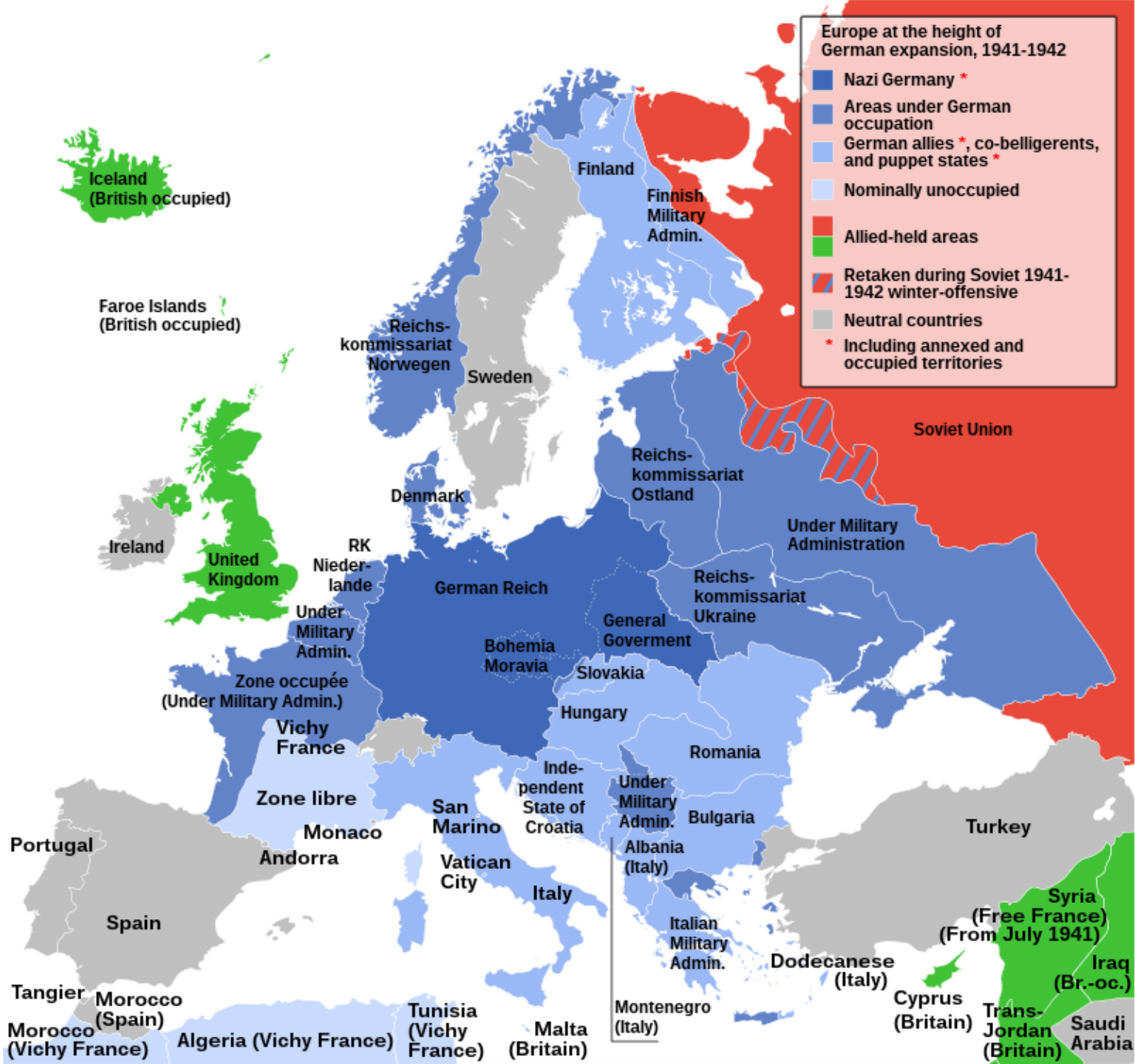
DAS DEUTSCHE REICH
„Weimarer Republik"/
„Drittes Reich" 1919–1937

NORDSEE
OSTSEE
DÄNE-MARK
SCHWEDEN
KOPENHAGEN
Malmö
Flensburg
Kiel
Rostock
Stralsund
Memelgebiet
(1920–1923 alliierte Verw.
1923 v. Litauen annekt.
1924 „Autonomiestatut")
LITAUEN
Memel
Tilsit
Königsberg
Danzig
Gdingen
Elbing
Ostpreußen
FREIE STADT DANZIG
(ab 1920 unter Völkerbundmandat)
Marienwerder
Allenstein
Graudenz
Thorn
Kolberg
Stettin
Pommern
Posen-Westpreußen
Schleswig-Holstein
Old.
M.-St.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin
M.-Strelitz
Wilhelms-haven
Bremer-haven
Hansestadt Hamburg
OLDENBURG
Hansestadt Bremen
Olden-burg
Provinz Hannover
Prv. Sachsen
Branden-burg
Küstrin
Frankfurt
Grenzmark
Posen
1918/20 poln.
Warthe
Weichsel
WARSCHAU
POLEN
NIEDERLANDE
Osnabrück
Hannover
S-L
BRAUNSCHWEIG
Magdeburg
Potsdam
BERLIN
Münster
DETMOLD
L-D
W
Braunschweig
DESSAU
Anhalt
Cottbus
Provinz Westfalen
Göttingen
Düsseldorf
Waldeck
Kassel
Sondersh.
Halle
Leipzig
Sachsen
DRESDEN
Niederschlesien
Breslau
Provinz Hessen-Nassau
Marburg
Erfurt
WEIMAR
Jena
Gera
Thüringen
Chemnitz
Oppeln
Oberschl.
Beuthen
Königshütte
Gleiwitz
Kattowitz
Krakau
BELGIEN
Eupen
Malmedy
Rheinprovinz
Köln
Koblenz
Bonn
Wetzlar
Gießen
Wiesbaden
Mainz
Frankfurt
Coburg
PRAG
Elbe
Hultschin
LUXEM-BURG
Trier
Luxemburg
Hess.
DARM-STADT
Aschaffenbg.
Würzburg
Main
TSCHECHOSLOWAKEI
Saargebiet 1920–35
zu Bayern
Metz
KARLSRUHE
Nürnberg
Bayern
Regensburg
Verdun
Nancy
(1918/20 franz.)
Baden
Württemberg
STUTTGART
Ulm
Augsburg
Donau
Brünn
FRANKREICH
Straßburg
Colmar
Freiburg
MÜNCHEN
Linz
WIEN
Preßburg
Salzburg
ÖSTERREICH
Zürich
LIECHTEN-STEIN
Bern
Innsbruck
Inn
Mur
Graz
UNGARN
SCHWEIZ
Genf
Rhone
Bozen
Etsch
Klagenfurt
Maribor
ITALIEN
SHS-STAAT
AB 1929 JUGOSLAWIEN

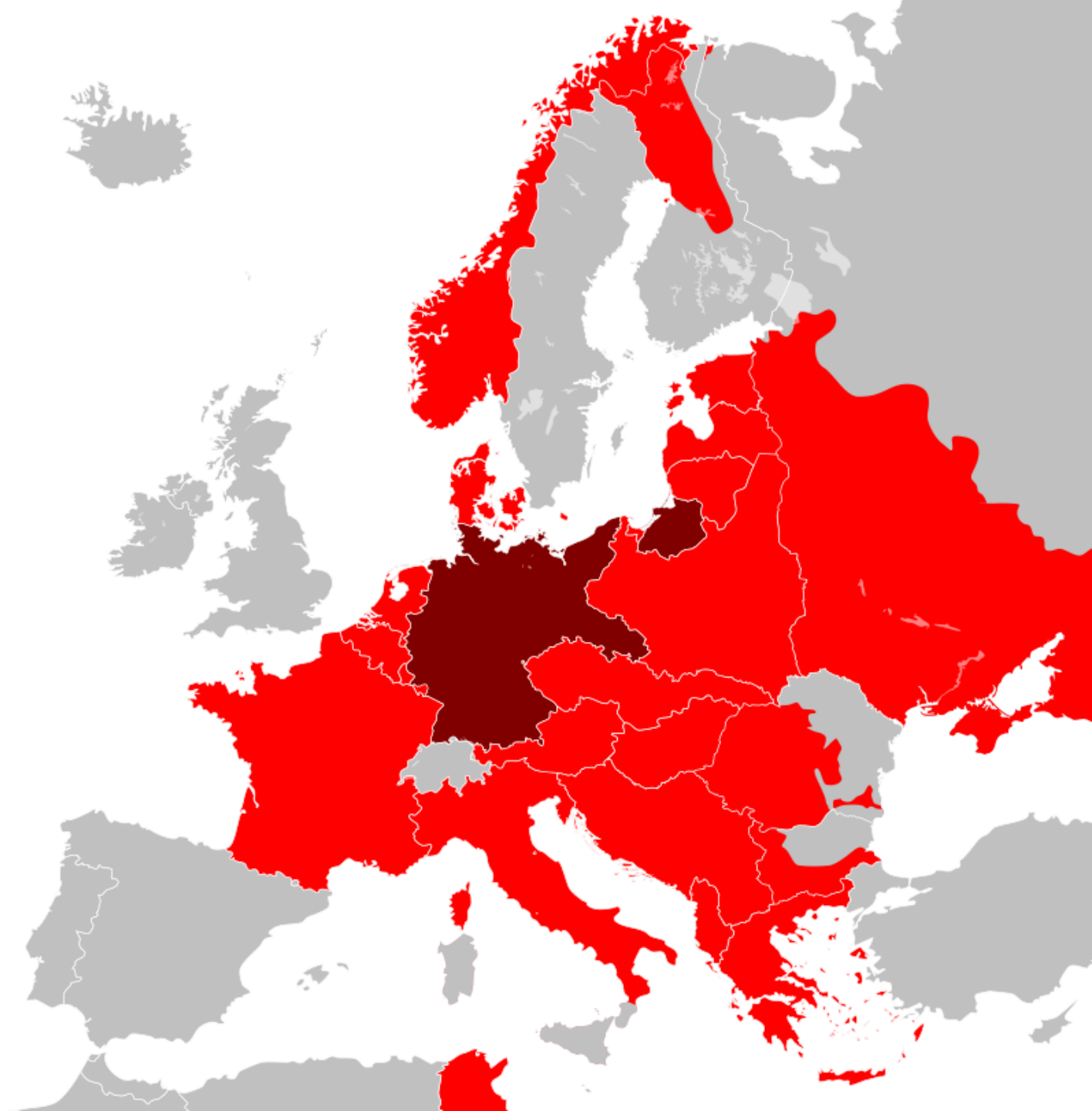
HL = Hansestadt Lübeck (1937 preußisch)
L-D = Lippe-Detmold
SL = Schaumburg-Lippe
M-St. = Mecklenburg-Strelitz
W = Waldeck und Pyrmont
(Landesteil Pyrmont/1921 preußisch)
= Grenze des Deutschen Reiches 1921
= Grenze des Deutschen Reiches 1914
= Abstimmungsgebiete
(Prozentzahlen = deutscher Stimmenanteil)
Laut Vertrag von Versailles besetzte Gebiete
= 1. Zone (bes. bis 1926)
= 2. Zone (bes. bis 1929)
= 3. Zone (bes. bis 1930)
Nach Abschluss d. Vertrags von Versailles bes. Gebiete
= Sanktionen (1920–25) und franz. Besetzung des Ruhrgebietes (1923–1925)
= Ostgrenze der entmilitarisierten Zone

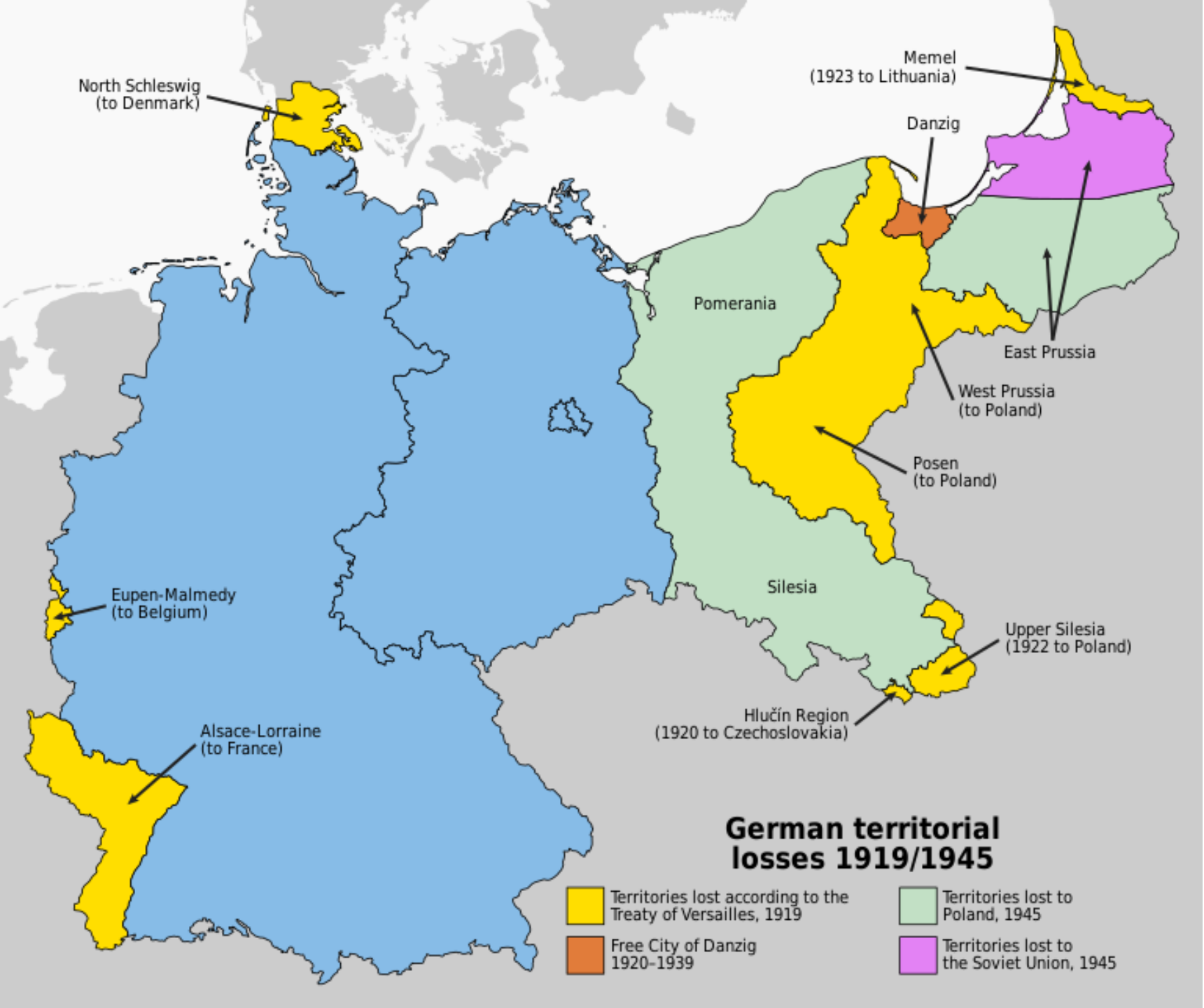
The Nazi regime suppressing labor unions and strikes, leading to prosperity which gave the Nazi Party popularity, with only minor, isolated and subsequently unsuccessful cases of resistance among the German population over their rule. The Gestapo (secret police) destroyed the political opposition and persecuted the Jews, trying to force them into exile. The Party took control of the courts, local government, and all civic organizations except the Christian churches. All expressions of public opinion were controlled the propaganda ministry, which used film, mass rallies, and Hitler's hypnotic speaking. The Nazi state idolized Hitler as its Führer (leader), putting all powers in his hands. Nazi propaganda centered on Hitler and created the "Hitler Myth"—that Hitler was all-wise and that any mistakes or failures by others would be corrected when brought to his attention. In fact Hitler had a narrow range of interests and decision making was diffused among overlapping, feuding power centers; on some issues he was passive, simply assenting to pressures from whoever had his ear. All top officials reported to Hitler and followed his basic policies, but they had considerable autonomy on a daily basis

European territory occupied by Nazi Germany and its allies at its greatest extent in 1942, Germany (Reich) is shown in the darkest blue.



German-occupied Europe
German Empire in 1934
Countries and territories occupied by the German Empire from 1935 to 1945





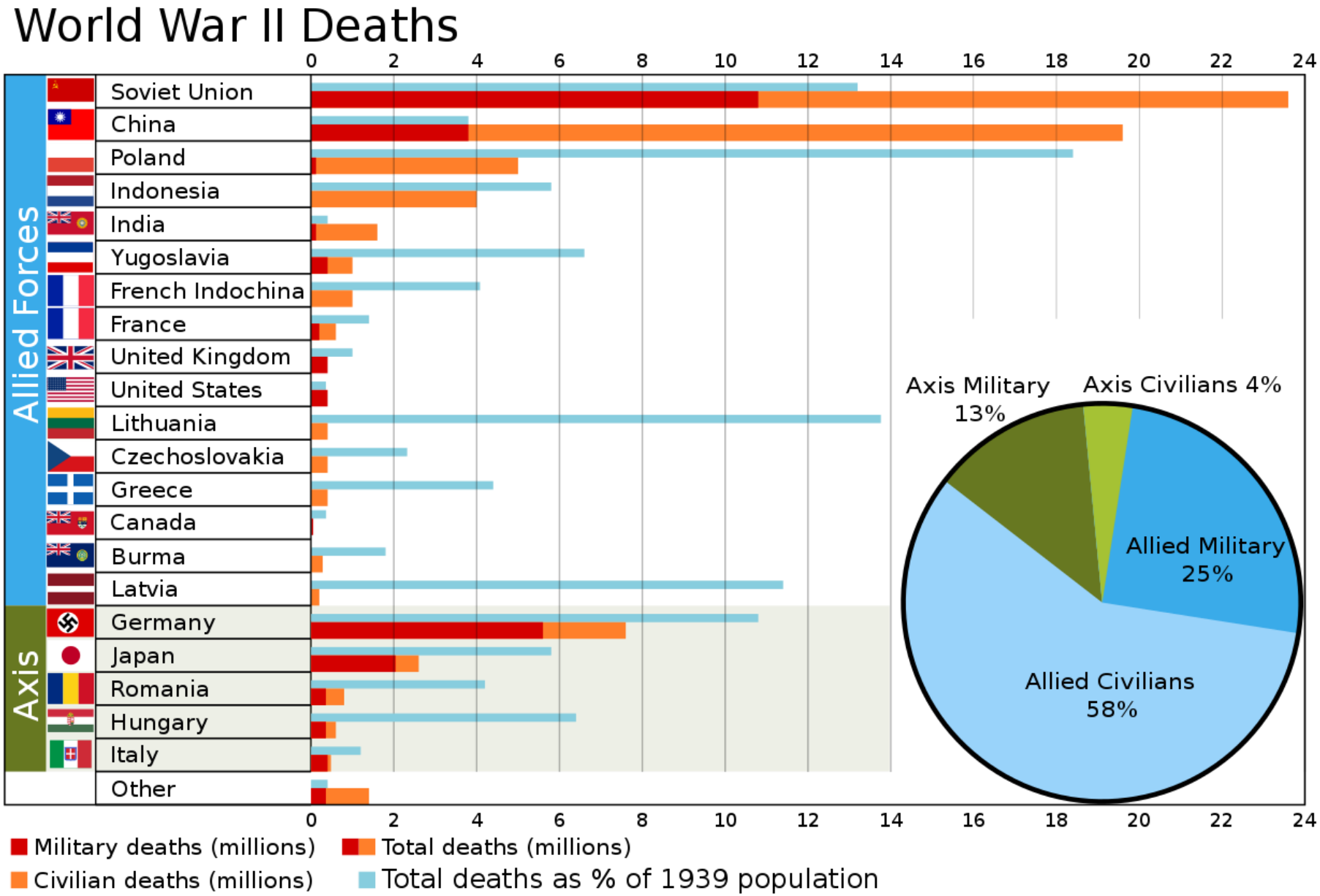
German territorial losses 1919 and 1945

Casualties and losses World War II

Military dead:
Over 16,000,000
Civilian dead:
Over 45,000,000
Total dead:
Over 61,000,000
(1937–1945)

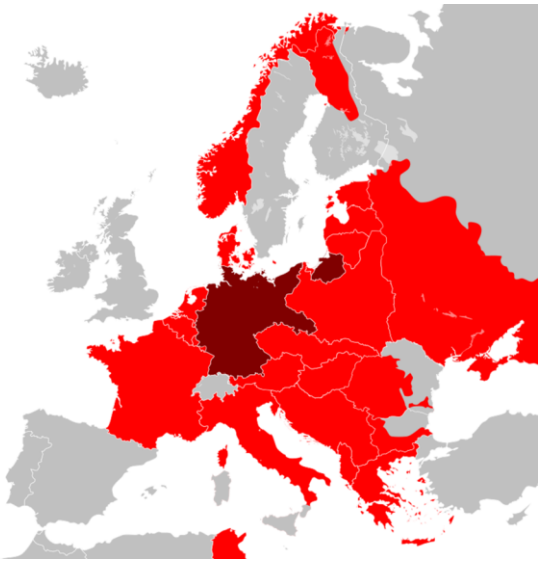
Germany

Military dead:
Over 8,000,000
Civilian dead:
Over 4,000,000
Total dead:
Over 12,000,000
(1937–1945)



World War II casualties

Military deaths	**21,000,000 to 25,500,000**
Civilian deaths	**19,000,000 to 28,000,000**



German-occupied Europe
German Empire in 1934
Countries and territories occupied by the German Empire from 1935 to 1945

European territory occupied by Nazi Germany and its allies at its greatest extent in 1942, Germany (Reich) is shown in the darkest blue.